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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/711,487	09/21/2004	Khamir Girish Joshi	030742KEL111	5486
32583	7590	04/18/2006		EXAMINER
				SINGH, SUNIL
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				3673

DATE MAILED: 04/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/711,487	JOSHI ET AL
	Examiner Sunil Singh	Art Unit 3673

- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address -

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3-34 and 49-65 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,3-34 and 49-65 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/7/05.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 6,7,19,30,61,62,63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 6 and 62 depend from claims 1 and 58 respectively. Claims 1 and 58 call for first and second pipeline sections to be "unbuoyed"; therefore, claims 6 and 62 cannot now call for the first and second pipeline sections to be buoyant.

Claims 7 & 63 and 9 & 30 are similarly rejected as the ones above.

Claim 61 is confusing because claim 58 calls for "unanchored" while claim 61 calls for a tether.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1,6,7,50,51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Harrison '670.

Harrison discloses a subsea pipeline (10) comprising a first pipeline (see member 10 @ left side of Fig. 4), intermediate buoyant pipeline section (see member 10 @ 20 of Fig. 4) and a second pipeline (see member 10 @ right side of Fig. 4).

5. Claims 1,3,5-16, 25-27, 33-34,49-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Wipo '014. (WO 2004/068014).

Wipo '014 discloses an apparatus (1) to traverse a seabed topographic feature comprising a subsea pipeline (1) constructed to carry fluids from a first location (this is considered as the left of Fig. 1) across the topographic feature to a second location (this is considered as the right of Fig. 1) wherein the topographic feature is selected from the group consisting of subsea, basins, domes, valleys, cliffs, canyons, escarpments and combinations thereof, said pipeline including at least one distributed buoyancy region (6,25) said pipeline comprising a first unbuoyed pipeline section (2) extending from said first location on a sea floor (4) to said distributed buoyancy region and a second unbuoyed pipeline section (3) extending from said distributed buoyancy region to said second location on a sea floor and said distributed buoyancy region connecting said first and said second pipeline sections in fluid communication.

Buoyancy modules (see page 4 line 1). Tether system (see Figures). First flexure (7) and second flexure (8). First flexure includes an anchor (see Fig. 4). Negatively buoyant (see Figs. 3,4). Positively buoyant (see Figs. 5-7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wipo '014 in view of Moses et al. '977.

Wipo '014 discloses the invention substantially as claimed. However, Wipo '014 is silent about the buoyancy region comprising a continuous coating of buoyant material. Moses et al. teach a buoyancy region comprising a continuous coating of buoyant material ((62), see Fig. 6 and col. 6 line 55+). It would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Wipo '014 by substituting the buoyancy means as taught by Moses et al. for the buoyancy means as disclosed by Wipo '014 since it is a design choice to substitute equivalent parts for performing equivalent functions. Such modification allows for the buoyancy section to be constructed in a factory and thus reduce time at the installation point.

8. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison '670 in view of Luppi (2005/0158126).

Harrison discloses the invention substantially as claimed. However, Harrison lacks a plurality of buoyancy means. Luppi teaches a plurality of buoyancy means (22-24). It

would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harrison to include a plurality of buoyancy members as taught by Luppi in order to control the tension forces applied to the pipeline.

9. Claims 8,9,17-24, 28-32, 51-58, 60,61,62-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison '670 in view of Moses et al. '977.

Harrison discloses an apparatus to traverse a seabed topographic feature comprising a subsea pipeline (10) constructed to carry fluids from a first location (see left or right side of Figure 4) across the topographic feature to a second location (see left or right side of Figure 4) wherein the topographic feature is selected from the group consisting of subsea, basins, domes, valleys, cliffs, canyons, escarpments and combinations thereof; said pipeline including at least one unanchored distributed buoyancy region (see Fig. 4 pipeline portion where member 20 is connected to), said pipeline comprising a first unbuoyed pipeline section (member 10 @ left or right side of Fig. 4) extending from said first location on a sea floor to said distributed buoyancy region and a second unbuoyed pipeline section (member 10 @ left or right side of Fig. 4) extending from said distributed buoyancy region to said second location on a sea floor. It should be noted that Harrison teaches weighted joints or anchors (18) (see col. 3 line 55+). Harrison discloses the invention substantially as claimed. However, Harrison is silent about including a first and second flexure device. Moses et al. teach flexure devices (32). It would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harrison to include flexure devices as taught by Moses et al. at the weighted joints

(where member 18 is positioned in Fig. 4 and see col. 3 line 55+) in order to reduce stress.

With regards to claim 60, Harrison is silent about the buoyancy region comprising a continuous coating of buoyant material. Moses et al. teach a buoyancy region comprising a continuous coating of buoyant material ((62), see Fig. 6 and col. 6 line 55+). It would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harrison by substituting the buoyancy means as taught by Moses et al. for the buoyancy means as disclosed by Harrison since it is a design choice to substitute equivalent parts for performing equivalent functions.

With regards to claim 61, it would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harrison to include tether/anchor means such as member (18).

Claim 59 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison in view of Moses et al. as applied to claim 58 above, and further in view of Luppi. Harrison (once modified) discloses the invention substantially as claimed. However, the (once modified) Harrison lacks a plurality of buoyancy means. Luppi teaches a plurality of buoyancy means (22-24). It would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the (once modified) Harrison to include a plurality of buoyancy members as taught by Luppi in order to control the tension forces applied to the pipeline.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed 11/7/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Harrison discloses a temporary buoyancy device. The examiner agrees. However, there is no language in the claims precluding a temporary buoyancy device. Applicant argues that Harrison does not teach a distributed buoyancy region. The examiner disagrees. In Figure 4 of Harrison, where member 20 is connected to line 10, a portion of the line thereof constitutes the buoyancy region. Applicant argues that a single buoy cannot anticipate distributed buoyancy region. The examiner disagrees because buoyancy member (20) makes more than a single point on the pipeline buoyant; as a matter of fact, a portion or region of the pipe is buoyant.

Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sunil Singh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7051. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 10:30 AM - 7:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Engle Patricia can be reached on (571) 272-6660. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sunil Singh
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3673



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4/13/06